

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.]

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AN EXTRACT

from the Montreal Herald.

The French majority cherish, with obstinate tenacity, the most petty vexations of the feudal tenure, not because such vexations are profitable to any one, but because they possess the recommendation of being hateful to Britons.

Such is the Seigneur's right of fishery and chace; such is his power of calling for the title-deeds of every vassal. The patriots may, on more intelligible grounds, defend the mutation fine and the seigneur's exclusive privilege of grinding the grain of the seigniory. It is not to be supposed, that the seigneurs will voluntarily relinquish lucrative claims without being adequately remunerated by law; but, in the course of forty-two years of industrious legislation, one might reasonably have expected some attempt to remove or ameliorate so absurd, so galling, so impolitic burdens. To such of my readers as may happen to be unacquainted with the feudal system, I offer a brief detail of its nature and its effects. A vassal may have a mill at his door; but, if it be not his lord's, he may be obliged to carry his wheat several leagues to the legitimate machinery of his feudal master. Through the seigniories or Lower Canada, within the limits of which are unfortunately comprised the cities of Montreal and Quebec the feudal lord is legally entitled to the twelfth part of the price of any real property that may be sold within his jurisdiction. The evils that spring directly from the mutation fine, are threefold. It prevents the free transfer of property; it gives the seigneur an interest in driving an embarrassed vassal to a sale; and being levied on all improvements, it is virtually a tax on industry, and seriously diminishes the demand for manual labour and mechanical skill. In fine, it checks the growth of cities, thus crippling at once commerce and agriculture; it carries the emigrant, whether labourer or mechanician, to a more open market; and, by damping the enterprize of capitalists, depresses below the just level the value of real property. From feudal prejudices our antagonists, also, oppose the registration of real property, and thus strive to perpetuate a host of practical grievances of an intolerable character—secret and general mortgages, forced sales from the difficulty of borrowing money, interminable litigation, and the expense, if not the impossibility, of procuring an unexceptionable title. This last remark tends to explain the more intelligible grounds of attachment to the feudal law. The seigneur's motives are obvious and natural; and the legal circumstances, to which I have just alluded, sufficiently account for the feudal predilections of lawyers and notaries of French extraction, who, as they form a majority of the educated laymen, have unbounded influence as well in the country as in the Assembly.

Such are a few of the means adopted by the patriots to exclude Englishmen from this fair and fertile province, with the view of maintaining their relative numbers, and of ultimately establishing a French republic. Wherever the population is mixed in the general ratio of three Canadians to one Briton, the Briton is virtually the victim of civil disabilities and political degradation; and were all the Britons so distributed into masses as to command majorities in the greatest possible number of constituencies, their representatives would still be a minority, rendered powerless and virtually annihilated by the unbroken and unbending majority.

Not contented with a resistless majority, the liberals strain every nerve to increase it by proscribing the ablest members of the late Assembly and by depriving the province of the public services of its most distinguished citizens. On a similar principle they long refused to divide the counties on the southern side of the St. Lawrence, and to enable the British inhabitants of the Eastern Townships to elect their own representatives.

When they did yield to the just demands of virtually disfranchised Britons, they divided the Townships into counties according to the actual population, without making any provision for its future growth; so that were the respective sections of the province peopled in proportion to their productive powers, a British majority of constituents

would still return a paltry minority of representatives. To deprive us even of our natural weight, our antagonists have disfranchised co-tenants and co-proprietors, as being generally Britons, and conferred a vote on every co-heir, as being generally a Canadian.

Under any possible circumstances, therefore, the representative principle—the best legacy of our fathers...confers, so far as it extends, absolute power on our avowed and implacable enemies, and degrades its natural heirs into the political vassals of adopted aliens.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

LOCK AHEAD!

Our northern farmers should be admonished, by the scarcity of cattle fodder, coarse grain and vegetables during the last spring, and by the inauspicious prospects of the season, to adopt extra means to provide for the coming winter. In this neighbourhood we may anticipate great loss in our wheat crop from the grain worm. In the south, particularly in Virginia, it is already ascertained that this crop will prove greatly deficient. Our Indian corn has been planted late, on account of the backwardness of the season, and the uncommon devastations of the grub and wire-worms have rendered it necessary to plant much of it a second time. Our meadows are unpromising, and the worms are doing much injury in them also. On the whole, we have reason to apprehend a scarcity, though even this apprehension, should it become general, will tend to economy and better management. The season will still admit of expedients to mitigate or avert the anticipated evil. Some of these we will venture to enumerate, viz.

1. *Millet* may yet be sown, by those who can procure the seed. It may be sown broadcast, at the rate of four to six quarts an acre, and harrowed in, on any tolerable soil; and though it may not mature its seed, if cut and cured will serve as an excellent winter fodder, and will yield at the rate of one or two tons the acre, according to the richness of the soil. It is cut and cured like hay.

2. *Turnips*. These may be sown all this month, as a separate crop, or among Indian corn, at the last dressing. In open planting, and where the corn has partially failed, a considerable crop may be expected, and more particularly if the corn is cut and stooked, as our practice has uniformly been, as soon as the grain becomes glazed.

The yellow Aberdeen keep best. The crop may be secured in pits, as directed for rutabaga, taking the precaution, by all means, of limiting the breadth of the pits to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet, and of giving vent holes for the rarified air to escape at the crown of the pile. They should be deposited in as dry a condition as possible.

3. *Corn stalks and husks*. The ordinary value of these may be trebled or quadrupled as cattle fodder, by the mode we have often recommended in the Cultivator, particularly if they are cut small and steamed.

4. *Potatoes, Pumpkins and Apples*. By bandaging these, and not permitting them to be wasted through carelessness, and by COOKING them for swine, a great saving of coarse grain may be made. Let it be remembered, that the value of these, for hog feed, is at least doubled by the process of cooking, intimately mixing them, and suffering the mass to become sour before it is fed out.

5. *Cut Provender*. We have the testimony of some of the most eminent horse and cattle managers in Great Britain and in the United States, founded on numerous and nicely managed experiments, that by cutting the straw and hay for our domestic animals, a saving more than fifty percent may be effected. The ordinary ration for a horse is 28 lbs. of hay for 24 hours. It is found, that by cutting and mixing it with their grain, 8 to 12 lbs. will do as well as 28, fed in the ordinary way. But one fact is to be borne in mind—the feed must be given in mangers, and not in racks. One third to one half of our hay is wasted, from the difficulty of masticating the long stocks, and from our slovenly mode of feeding it either on the ground, where much is trodden under foot and spoilt, or in ill-constructed racks.

6. *Buckwheat*, though not a common crop with good farmers, may be a profitable one in 1835. It may be sown during the coming fortnight in the north. A new kind, denominated *Indian Wheat*, the seed of which is small, is represented to be superior in quality, and more productive, than the common kind.

MISCELLANY.

ADVENTURES OF JESSE BENNETT, A raw, unfeudled Yankee, from the District of Maine.

‘Why, I’ve made out pretty considerably well,’ replied he, in a satisfied provincial tone, which we cannot transfer to our pages. ‘After father sold out and went down to Maine, things seemed to look better,

but there was such a squad of us boys and gals, that we had soon to shirk for ourselves.—Some cleared out one way and some another; but somehow I thought I’d steer for Boston. It’s a pretty cur’ous place, and I’d a mind to see it; so mother fixed me off, and I started.’

‘Boston! but what could you do in Boston?’ asked Allen, eagerly.

‘What could I do? Why I’d eyes in my head, and a tongue in my mouth, and as many hands and feet as my neighbors, so I knew I shouldn’t starve. I’ll tell you,’ added he, with a knowing wink, ‘how I fixed it; perhaps it may be of use to you one day or another, when you go to seek your fortune, as be sure you will; you’ll see things don’t go just right at first.’

‘Well,’ said Allen, in an expectant tone.

‘Well, first I put up at a tavern, and as the landlord was a likely man, I agreed I’d ask his advice. So then he asked me what I could do: and says I, ‘I can lay as handsome a swathe as ever you see, and break and swing flax with any one. It’s hard work to be sure, but I don’t stand on that; and I can reap and bind, and if the grain ain’t too rank, can cradle up to any. With that he laughed in my face, and says he, ‘I don’t think these turns will serve you here.’ ‘Well,’ says I, ‘I ain’t particular, I won’t turn my back on nobody for chopping wood.’ ‘No,’ says he, ‘you won’t need to, for we saw it all here.’ ‘Do tell,’ says I, ‘yes,’ says he. Well then he stood casting about for a spell, and then says he, ‘I rather guess I can get you a waster’s place...how will that suit you?’ ‘Very well,’ says I, ‘but how do you know he can spare it?’ So then he laughed again. ‘O,’ says he, ‘you needn’t have no difficulty about that.’ ‘Well, what must I do?’ says I...‘whatever you are bid,’ says he. ‘What shall I get?’ says I. ‘Ten dollars a month,’ says he. ‘Ready money?’ says I. ‘Certain,’ says he. ‘I’ll do it,’ says I. So that very day he takes me to a gentleman who engaged me off hand.’

‘And how did you make out there?’ asked Allen, with much interest.

‘You shall hear fast enough,’ replied Jesse, with a ridiculous self complacency, as he was about to contrast his awkward debut in Boston with what he conceived to be his present experience of the world. ‘You shall hear. I was first quite struck up; the house was grand, and all done off with glasses and pictures, and what not for they were fore handed people. Miss Winslow, too...that was her name—was dressed up to the nines, and I could see plain enough didn’t think small of herself.—Now when folks are pretty behaved, I don’t care how grand they are; but when they look proud as Nebuchadnezzar, it stirs me up considerable; so thinks I, who cares I’m as good by nature as she. Well as I felt kind of strange, and didn’t know how to take hold at once, I agreed I’d keep still and see how other folks did. So I had not been above an hour in the house, when I was sitting in the chimney corner, I heard a kind of cow-bell ringing just over my head; but I didn’t let on; with that, one of the women folks in the kitchen speaks up to me in a flippant kind of a way, and says she, ‘don’t you hear the bell, boy?’ ‘Certain,’ says I, ‘I ain’t hard of hearing.’ ‘Well,’ says she, ‘why, don’t you answer it?’ ‘Answer a bell?’ says I, ‘for the land’s sake how is that?’ So then she laughed and told me that to answer the bell was to go and see what the parlour folks wanted. Well up stairs I went, and there Miss Winslow sat by a piano as they call it, with a singing book open before her, all pricked off as dry a condition as possible.

Presently though, the same gal, Peggy, they called her, says to me, ‘some one rings the street door bell.’ ‘Well,’ says I, ‘what does he want?’ I suppose I ain’t got to answer all the bells in town, am I?’ ‘What?’ says she, ‘why he wants to come in, be sure.’ ‘Well,’ thinks I, ‘if that isn’t the most shiftless thing I ever see! Why in natur, can’t he open the door himself?’ However, it was as easy doing that as anything else, so I said nothing to nobody. But when I opened the door there was no

creature there; so I looked up street and down street, and at last I see some folks tossed off pretty much after the way of Miss Winslow, and I concluded they must be the ones, so I stared after them thinking it was but civil, and says I, ‘Though I can’t let you in this morning, it is a pity to come for nothin, and so if you’ll tell me your business, perhaps I can do it for you, and I dare say Miss Winslow would be pleased to have you call another time.’ But they laughed like mad, and said it was no matter; and told me to give their duty, or some such, to Miss Winslow, and said, besides, that they had left their cards. ‘Cards?’ thinks I, ‘now what is that again? There is wool cards, and cotton cards, and playing cards; but which of these they mean, I can’t tell no more than a post.’ Well, when I got back, I see scattered all over the entry floor (they had tucked ‘em under the door, I take it, and in my hurry I hadn’t seen ‘em) ever so many pieces of paper, all figured on with gold and stamps, and all directed to different people.—‘Well,’ thinks I, ‘there’s something!’ so I goes and asks Peggy what was to be done with these, and if I had got to carry these things to Mr. this and Miss that, according to what was writ on them. So then she looked in a kind of scornful way, and told me to put them in the rack. Now I knew well enough she couldn’t mean the hay-rack, but what she did mean, if I had been to suffer I couldn’t tell. But by this time I was so pestered that I was down-right riled: so I wouldn’t ask no questions about it, nor he budge an inch; with that she took them out of my hand with a jerk, and off she set up stairs; and pretty soon back she comes, and says she, looking as chipper as ever you see, ‘Go right up to Miss Winslow.’ Well, up I goes, and says she, ‘Jesse you may go,’ says she; ‘you know I only took you upon trial, and you won’t suit me, so you needn’t stay no longer.’ ‘Thinks I, you are as well suited, I guess, as I am; so I cleared out pretty quick.—From *Alen Prescott*, by Mrs. Sedgwick.

(From the Manchester Courier.)

DREADFUL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA

On Saturday evening, the 14th of February, a young man named Robert Leach, the son of a weaver in the employ of Mr. Buckley, in Ashton-under-Lyne, was walking along a street in that town, when a large Newfoundland dog, belonging to Mr. Samuel Heginbotham, flew at him, and bit him very severely in the ball of one hand and the thumb of the other. As soon as he could extricate himself from the ferocious animal the youth ran home, bleeding very profusely, and as he entered the house trembling with fright, he asked in a hurried manner whether the dog was mad. His brother seeing the blood flowing from his wounds immediately took him to the dispensary, where the parts were washed and linseed poultices ordered to be applied. The youth slept well that night: but on the following day Mr. Kaye, surgeon, was sent for, and sixteen hours after the wounds were inflicted, he cut out and cauterized the wounded parts, fearful lest the animal might have been in a rabid state. It appears that Mr. Heginbotham heard of the occurrence soon after it took place, and communicated with Mr. Kaye on the subject; and the latter gentleman after attending Leach, and cauterizing his wounds, suggested a plan for ascertaining whether the dog was really in the state he suspected or not. From Mr. Heginbotham he ascertained that the dog was usually kept chained up in the factory yard, and was only set at liberty in the morning and at night, for the purpose of giving it exercise. It usually returned to the kennel in about five minutes after being turned loose, but on this night it did not return until more than twenty minutes had elapsed. Mr. Heginbotham, who had heard of Leach having been bitten ten minutes before this time, spoke sharply to the dog, while fastening the collar round his neck, but perceived nothing unusual in its manner; on Sunday morning, when he went to look at it, its nature appeared to be entirely changed, for instead of fondling with him as usual, it flew at him and bit his coat, and it was with some difficulty he escaped from it. His first impulse was to destroy the dog, as being decidedly rabid; but under the advice of Mr. Kaye, he confined it in his gig-house for the remainder of the day and night. On Monday morning Mr. Kaye examined the dog, and in order to ascertain its state, offered it a bowl of water. This he eagerly lapped up, and it was then turned into the fields, where it eat a quantity of grass, and rolled itself about for some time. At length, however, it turned up its eyes in an extraordinary manner, and appeared to have relapsed into the state in which it had been on Saturday night, when it flew at Mr. Heginbotham. An attempt was made to get it back into the gig-house, but although several men armed with sticks, endeavoured to drive it there, they were unsuccessful. The dog made a rush at Mr. Heginbotham, but on his speaking to it with considerable warmth, it turned from him and flew at his son, whom it immediately brought to the ground, and bit very severely on the thigh, the abdomen, and the hands. The young man struggled with the

dog as he lay on the ground, and succeeded in getting uppermost, when his father and other persons came to his assistance, and killed it on the spot. The fact of the dog being in a rabid state was thus placed almost beyond doubt. Mr. Kaye proceeded to treat the case of Leach as one which might terminate in hydrophobia. The wounds were kept open for eighteen days, during which time Dr. James Lomax Bardsley, of this town, attended the patient three times, and medicines were administered which produced salivation. At the termination of that period it was supposed that all danger was at an end, the wounds were suffered to heal, and Leach was allowed to go to his work as usual. In three days after this he was seized with a violent purging, which was supposed to be the effect of the medicine he had taken, and under the advice of Mr. Kaye he was kept at home several days, proper medicines being administered to him. This symptom being removed, he again returned to his work; and continued in his usual good health until Tuesday week, when the first symptoms of the dreadful malady which terminated his existence became manifested. Before he went to the factory in the morning of that day, he complained of sickness, and his father gave him a cup full of bitters to drink. He felt a loathing for this draught, and merely tasted of it while his father was out of the house. On their road to the factory he again complained of sickness, and his father told him to go and wash his mouth at the pump. He went there, and attempted to drink some water, but the sight of it struck him with horror, and he shrank back with horror. Meanwhile his father had gone into the factory, and was not aware of this circumstance; but on their return to breakfast a cup of coffee was set before the unfortunate young man, and on lifting it to his lips he shrank back from it with horror, and could not be prevailed upon to taste it. His father asked him what was amiss with him, but he said he could not tell, and he afterwards made several attempts to swallow the coffee, but without effect. Another symptom which he exhibited at this time was on looking at himself in the looking-glass, he started back in the same manner as he had done when liquid was presented to him. The father alarmed at these symptoms, sent to Mr. Kaye, and the case being now one of confirmed hydrophobia, Dr. Bardsley and several other medical gentlemen were sent for. One of them sat up with him during the night, and medicines were ineffectually administered for the purpose of causing salivation. In the evening he was seized with convulsions, which increased in violence until he died, soon after one o’clock on Wednesday morning. On the Sunday morning previous to his death, he had complained of a pain in his hand which he said shot up his arm, and the veins of the arm appeared to be overcharged with blood. On a post mortem examination of the body, the usual appearances presented themselves. The stomach was highly inflamed, with appearance of ulceration, and the upper part of the windpipe was also inflamed. There was no inflammation in the brain, and the other parts of the body were in a healthy state. During his illness he parted with a considerable quantity of phlegm, which appeared to irritate him very much, but he was perfectly sensible up to the moment of his death: and when one of his brothers expressed alarm at being near him, he exclaimed, ‘Bless thee, don’t be afraid, I shall not hurt thee.’—An inquest was held on the body on Saturday last, before Mr. W. S. Rutter, when a verdict was returned of ‘Died by hydrophobia.’

How poor, how feeble, how inefficient are the usual appliances of even the dearest friends in healing the lacerated and broken heart, or re-uniting those delicate fibres of the affections which have been separated by the ruthless hand of the Destroyer of human hopes! There are parents who know that Time—the great alleviator of sorrow—is too slow in his operations to cure the wound. Other children may be spared to soothe with filial kindness...to please with the blandishments of youth and beauty...to encourage with the promises of usefulness...to gratify with attainments of every accomplishment that embellishes life—but, alas! the parent can never forget the bud, torn from the stem, when just opening to drink in the morning sun. For bereavements of this sort, this world affords no consolation and they who tell us to take comfort in that which is left, mistake the nature of parental affection and have never felt the agonies, for which they are so prompt to recommend an antidote.—The only relief is the strong persuasion that the Author of our affections will permit, in another state of existence, the reunion of those beings which he had mysteriously bound together; and to parents upheld and sustained by this faith, the River of Death is but a narrow stream, deprived of its depth and chilliness by the soft invitation, ‘come up hither—from the child who has triumphantly landed on the opposite side...B. Cour.

Do good to your friend that he may be more wholly yours; to your enemy that he may become your friend.

No. 13.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

In my last two communications I shewed that, if the demand made in the last session of our provincial Parliament for a "contingency" which included other charges besides the legitimate "contingency" of the House be persisted in, and allowed, the whole population of this province must be completely, and past redemption, under the foot of Gothic tyranny. This fact is self-evident. It is of such a nature as to command the assent of reason at once. It will, of itself, not only sweep away the Legislative Council, but also every vestige of the Sovereignty of England in Canada, together with the liberty of the subject or citizen now so highly prized by the birthright both of Englishmen and Americans, without the trouble or formality of a single vote to that effect any further than merely to resolve on what monies they may want under the convenient name of "contingencies," and so leave the people of this province, both the children of the soil and those stigmatized as foreigners, in as degraded a condition as that of the serfs of Russia. How the people, residing in the Townships, consisting, some of British birth, the most of British descent, and some of German and Dutch extraction, will relish such a state of things, may easily be conjectured.

They now hear complaints against the government as being irresponsible, and squandering the public money; and as men are naturally jealous of those in power, individuals to believe and swallow the tales of complainers, whether truth or fiction, never will be lacking. He that utters railing accusations against men in authority is sure to have attentive hearers. The government of this province has never claimed the right of appropriating public money without the sanction of law. The great contest that has, for a long time existed between the House of Assembly and the Executive on this subject, has never been, that the latter appropriated money without law, but that a certain part of the public revenue had been appropriated by imperial statutes for particular services, and the former contended that the whole should be appropriated by them exclusively. Of the whole expenditure, including both Imperial and Provincial appropriations for objects exclusively provincial, the Executive has, annually, rendered an account. Yet this government is constantly slandered, vilified and vituperated as if it not only claimed exemption from responsibility, but also refused to be responsible; and that, too, by men who have openly, arrogantly and boldly proclaimed to the world that they will not themselves be accountable for what use they will make of the public money. Let the "contingencies" be too little or too much, the governor, they proclaim, has no right to inquire. Here is the insolent language they have thrown in the teeth of your Governor, my Township fellow subjects, when he stood in the breach to defend the fortress of your liberties from being taken by a single coup de main. What then must we think of a few reckless dolts among you, who are pleased, and think it exceedingly smart, that an individual known as bearing a dignified title, and placed in a situation of high trust, was insulted and bearded by a person of a savage temper, and insatiable ambition? But be assured, whatever you may now think—be assured, notwithstanding, the smiles he may wear on his brazen face, when he pretends to flatter your vanity; I say, be assured that the insolent language which that man applied to his Excellency was equally addressed to you. The Governor forsooth, has no right to make observations on our request for the "contingent expense of the House," whether it be too little or too much, but to sign the warrant for the payment. Now, if the Governor has no business with it, do you think that you have? You praise this man, and call him a reformer, because he insulted his Excellency; but have you ever taken into your wise consideration, that he may take more of the public money than you will be likely to approve of, and that, possibly, he may apply it to purposes which will bring you to ruin? Do you think that, after you have upheld him in his unlawful demands, he will allow you to make observations on his rapacity when you shall have achieved for him the victory? You think that, in case the Assembly should go beyond what you call reasonable bounds in their expenditure, you can control them at the next election. By means of a nefarious clause in the 92 Resolutions, they have already controlled the Province, and took possession of the Hall of Legislation for one side only; and, give them the contingency and you need not have, nor shall you have, but the sham of an election.

The monstrous principle of irresponsibility was announced in the first session of a newly elected House. Before the end of four years, it may have taken deep root. Had the Governor allowed it, or if it will yet be allowed under the administration of the present incumbent at the Colonial office, where will your rights, and your liberties be at the end of four years? You will be directed whom to choose, and obey you must. Do you imagine that, if you now assist your gloriously reforming champion to gird on his harness for the battle, and like so many automata sign complaints, and remonstrances against grievances which you never felt, till you shall have returned him victorious, he will allow you to enquire how he spends your money? Read the answer which you may expect in that given to his Excellency, Lord Aylmer, only yours will partake more of the newly acquired dignity of State. That to his Excellency was a small whip, snapped at a distance: yours will be scorpions applied to the defenceless back.

That the children of the soil, civil, peaceable and well-disposed, as any people in the world,

but, unfortunately, illiterate, should be the dupes of evil designing men who speak to them in their own language is not surprising; but that others, of a different origin, who pretend to have some education, and a knowledge of the rights of men in civilized society, should be led away by gross delusion is really astonishing, and totally incredible, if we did not hear them with our own ears, and see the production of their pens, in black and white, with our own eyes. It is the same as if you allowed your neighbor to rob you in order that, with greater effect he might persecute his enemy, and, at the same time, tell you that it is for your good, to lend him your property and your influence for the purpose of destroying your friend, because he conceives him to be his enemy.

There is another glaring proof that Mr. Speaker and his adherents seek to destroy the liberty and rights of the people, staring you in the face, in the strenuous exertions which they are making to procure the repeal of the Canada Tenures Act. That act is nothing more nor less than a most benevolent and kind permission given by law to exchange the feudal seigniorial Title, for that of Free and Common Socage. It is not compulsory in any of its enactments, but kindly and humanely permitting such only as may voluntarily choose to exchange a burdensome Tenure for that which all enlightened men value. Yet this benevolent Act of the British parliament has been the theme of virulent pens as if it had been the greatest act of tyranny. I will not refer you to the papers published under the patronage of the party, but to the minutes of Mr. Viger's evidence to the resolutions of the House of Assembly, and to the last of the grievance petition, signed by sixty-four members of the Assembly and two of the Legislative Council in December last. This act, being only permissive, not compulsory, cannot certainly produce good or evil, unless people voluntarily avail themselves of its provisions. Why, then so much enmity against it? Why seek so strenuously to obtain its repeal? They have seen that the law of England must govern the English Tenure of land, and if so, that their feudal titles, the offspring of barbarous ages, must remain within confined limits, without the prospect of extending. With the extension of the English titles and the English laws, they foresee the increase of a British population, and British feeling, and consequently the decrease of the French interests, and the utter insignificance of LA NATION CANADIENNE. Hence, the Canada Tenure's Act must be repealed. Carthago est delenda.

Now my Township fellow subjects, are you so weak, any one among you, as to suppose, even for a moment, that the repeal of an act, allowed by themselves to be non-compulsory, will satisfy them? Depend upon it, if they succeed, you will see the contrary. Your titles are those of free and common socage. You have derived them from the King's Letters Patent, granted to the leaders and associates of Townships. The same authority that granted your titles is now granting titles of the same kind to a Land Company that has been erected by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. The majority of your representatives have declared in the explanatory notes, appended to their last petition of grievances, that they will make all titles to be derived from the Company null and void, and confiscate all the lands so held. Do you think that they will put even their little finger on lands purchased from the company and spare yours? The title of both, the Company's lands and yours, is the same, and that which they object to with so much virulence in the Canada Tenure's Act. In lending them your assistance, do you not see what you will bring on yourselves? Are you, radicals so blind, as not to see that you are forging your own chains of slavery? For, let them succeed, and they will convert the Townships into Seigniories—You will have to repurchase your farms...you will have to pay annual rents, LODS ET VENTES, and carry your grist to the Seignior's mill. You may find this to be too true when perhaps it will be too late. As I said in a former number, the French and the inhabitants of the Townships never held any thing in common but their allegiance, and so, if either the one or the other party separate from that bond of union they cannot, and will not, coalesce as one people. They bear not with a brother near the throne unless he think and act as they will. Your only wisdom is to support your Government. If that fail, you fall. I care not whether you call yourselves tories, reformers, whigs or radicals; it is all the same—you fall. The French are working for what they call LA NATION CANADIENNE, the children of the soil, but you are strangers and intruders, and with the usual fate of intruders you will meet. Were you united as one people, you would be respected; but Papineau will never, not even with the half, of the few dolts in the Townships that have favoured his views, govern the descendants of British and Irish ancestors.

Lord Glenelg! before you make concessions that will amount to a sale of us, the descendants of Britons, think of Murray, who, in the days of yore, attempted to sell a regiment of his confiding tenantry to the East India Company. S. D.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

Mr. EDITOR:—In the Standard of the 30th June, I noticed some remarks in reference to the validity of title deeds executed before witnesses in the absence of a Notary, signed "An Enquirer." As "an Enquirer" has not specified what form of deed he means, but has stated that they would be "strong enough" in the States, if acknowledged before a "Squire," it is presumed he refers to the form used in Vermont and Massachusetts, the legality of which to say the least, may be considered doubtful. I do not in the English law, find any specific form of a deed of conveyance, but it seems necessary that the matter written should be legally and orderly set forth in such manner as to specify the agreement and bind the parties. The form commonly used by Notaries in the conveyance of Seigniorial land was probably derived from the civil law and the custom of Paris. The English form of Lease and Release

invented about the time of Charles the First, and in use in England ever since, seems to have been drawn out in accordance with the English law then in force, and was never necessary to be executed before a Notary but should be read, signed and sealed before two witnesses, and now by the Provincial statute, enregistered. There cannot, I conceive, be any doubt in respect to the legality of this mode of conveyance, it may, however, be proper to observe that in cases where proof of the authenticity of the instrument is required the notarial signature is sufficient evidence in the courts in this Province, without calling the witnesses and in that respect only, is it more advantageous than the deed passed before a Notary. Some doubts existed previous to 1829, in respect to the legality of transferring land held under the tenure of a free and common socage by the French mode of conveyance, but the provincial statute 9th and 10th Geo. 4. Chap. 77. quieted and confirms all previous conveyances of socage tenure land which may have been made and executed before a Notary and witnesses under any law or usage in force in this province at the time of making the same, or according to such rules and restrictions as are by the law of England established in reference thereto. The same statute provides that from and after the passing thereof, all grants, conveyances &c., shall be made and executed in like manner according to the law of England, or according to the laws and usages of Lower Canada &c. Hence it is evident that a deed of land in free and common socage made and executed according to either of the aforementioned modes of conveyance, is valid and good to all intents and purposes.

"An Enquirer" can apply the rule of law laid down in the statute to the case he mentions and easily determine whether he has given his "chap" a legal title or otherwise.

July 9th, 1835.

X. Y.

EXTRACTS.

Lond. Correspond. Far. Advocate.

First I will mention that Lord Gosford and Lord Farnham are spoken of as two of the Canada Commissioners though the appointments are both doubted and denied. Your Deputies continue to gain conferences at the Colonial Office, but nothing is in reality done or doing, beyond the contemplated appointment of these gentlemen. I have, however, good reason for believing that three or four Commissioners will be appointed to proceed to Canada, and there collect evidence from all parties and from all places—with instructions to avoid hazarding opinions upon any matters whatever there. When they have returned to England, the report to be made, and the evidence published, probably without the names of the parties giving it. In the meantime, your House of Assembly to be required, as a preliminary, to vote the Civil List arrears and one year's salaries without prejudice. The evidence as taken to be made the ground for Imperial Legislation, if matters are not arranged previously; without such preliminaries, it is thought that Parliament will not legislate for you. Your Deputies, it is understood, at present confine themselves to his Majesty's Ministers, trusting to induce them to introduce the matter to the House of Commons, without which it is certain, that no good can be done. The Ministers, however, are not so firmly fixed as to volunteer *any thing* in the House not absolutely necessary—they have no strength to play with Peel's party, which is far the strongest, for even with all the Tails of O'Connell, Hume, Warburton, &c. &c. they can only reckon upon a majority of twenty-seven! and should circumstances separate the sections and the Tails, they would cut a miserable appearance. So strongly is this felt, that they are afraid of even following up Sir Robert Peel in the reforms which he had prepared, and two affairs only to be taken in hand, the Municipal Reform and the Irish Appropriation. I am tolerably positive that what I say will prove correct.

Now the report of the Commissioners, if given without political bias, would be fair, but it is highly probable that the Commissioners will be a job, to give place or instruction to some noisy demagogue, or some Whig aspirant, or some disappointed candidate—in which case the report will probably be a vile party affair. Party or rather faction, is ruling everything, and very little will be done in Parliament this session beyond settling *which party* shall gain and keep place and govern the country.

I think I acquainted you that Roebuck's two motions, on the Canada Tenures, and on the annulling the Charter of the British American Land Company were to come on the 26th. Previous to that, Roebuck brought on his motion on the Newfoundland Fisheries, a matter deserving the serious attention of the Government, but as no party seemed desirous of waiting to hear the snuffing, shuffling Roebuck, they had quietly cleared out, and the House being counted and found wanting, adjourned—and so has fallen through the intended *chef d'œuvre* of Mr. Roebuck! Poor little man he must have felt sadly small at such an infliction on his personal vanity.... how has a speech of a month's study, with the help of Chapman and Revans, been thus cruelly burked. It will be well for the finances of your Province, that the vote to this Mr. Puff could not be forthcoming; it will be a saving to the extent voted. So little was Mr. Roebuck's motion thought of, that many of the most attentive members had actually gone to dinner parties; I myself met the Right Hon. Edward Ellice at dinner— even his friends, O'Connell and Hume and their tails, could not avert this cruel stroke. By the way, of Robinson's motion, it is one that deserves attention, but which the present Government (as others before them) will not look into. The aggressions of France on our Newfoundland fisheries, ought not to be submitted to: the present Ministers, however, are afraid to

remonstrate—they succumb to every thing—and under them, England is ceasing to have nationality.

I almost fear that without some change in our Councils, the Britons of Canada will have to fight their own battles.

The London Correspondent of the Farmers' Advocate says:

A friend has left me a Statistical work on Canada, published, at Paris two years since; it is of course in French. The name put to it is Dupin, but after skimming through it, I feel a strong conviction that it is a joint production probably of Viger, Bedard, and the late Laterrere and Morin. I see the cloven foot of the party constantly creeping out. They call the French Canadians the *aborigines*! they boast of their being "without dispute the bravest people in America. A regular army of 80,000 would make no impression on them; while their women are the handsomest of that Continent, or according to such rules and restrictions as are by the law of England established in reference thereto. The same statute provides that from and after the passing thereof, all grants, conveyances &c., shall be made and executed in like manner according to the law of England, or according to the laws and usages of Lower Canada &c. Hence it is evident that a deed of land in free and common socage made and executed according to either of the aforementioned modes of conveyance, is valid and good to all intents and purposes.

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July 9th, 1835.

X. Y.

grumble against the French, whose seigneuries are scarcely twelve millions of French arpents in extent, because they secured for themselves nearly EIGHTY members. Ye blind English! do you not see, that if you had been admitted to a proportionate share of the representation, you, ere now, would have emancipated Canada, from the Gothic burdens of the detested feudal law? Do you not see that this would strike at once, at the root of the strength of the French notaries, of whom the Assembly is made up?

Do you not see, that you could have secured for yourselves, the exercise of English laws? but this must have offended your gracious benefactors, who hate you and your laws, who tell you, while treading your own soil, that you are foreigners,—who have the condescension to impress upon you, in a land where the English flag waves supreme, that you are the "hated English."

The United States enjoy the blessings of English laws; but the enormous love of the French towards you, would wish to enslave you, by establishing in your country, the exploded laws of tyrannical France. Yet you are to thank them, to be grateful to the highmindedness of your French would-be masters and tyrants.

Be grateful, above all, for your school money; you know that English capital creates the revenue of the Province; you know that the school money, and all other monies, are raised by English industry, yet you are told to adore your high-minded French law-givers, for pocketing not the whole of these monies: do they not bountifully allow you a few pounds for your schools? ah! say you, "we have not more than our share, and scarcely even our share;" we know that well, but be grateful, be thankful that the French are graciously pleased to allow you any. You have reason to be thankful; they liberally give 10,000 pounds for the education of a population of 500,000; and a few individuals, high-minded members of Assembly, ask only 18,000 pounds for their own private pockets. Have you not cause indeed to be thankful!

Be thankful, Englishmen, that you have hitherto received a portion of the money raised by your own capital, for common schools; but presume not, in your high opinion of your French benefactors, to ask them for money to assist a higher school, in a Loyal county. You may fawn on your high-minded French Township-haters, for your humble crumbs, like the dog on his master, but attempt not greater familiarities, else like that same dog, you will be spurned with the heel, instead of being stroked with the hand. Are you not commanded to be grateful? Why then do you take it upon you to find fault because your petitions, for an Academy in Sherbrooke County, were not even looked at. However much we may desire you to be grateful, in obedience to the command of the French Notaries of a republican Assembly, we dare not conceal the truth; you were spurned, despised, trod upon. Mr. Gugy, your supporter, was silenced—he was not allowed to speak, when it was known that he was charged with a petition from a Loyal English County. What avails the character of a British subject, which, like that of the ancient Roman, has been held sacred, even by savage nations? What avails the most holy of the rights of British subjects—the right of petitioning...when such a man as Papineau, a Frenchman, can, on British ground, put his foot on your necks, and cry you silence! Yet you are commanded to be grateful.

The slaves of a French colonial despotism, were all at once admitted by you to those noble privileges, which you claim as your birthright, and they were graciously pleased to save you all trouble of legislation, by shutting the doors of the Parliament House, in your faces. With what adoring sentiments of gratitude, must you not venerate that beneficent conduct of the French towards you, when for upwards of a quarter of a century, they were graciously pleased to spurn your humble petitions for a voice in making laws, which bound you and your children. Be grateful, ye Englishmen in the Townships! that Frenchmen condescended to dictate to you what laws you were to obey.

Worship that sacred and venerable theocracy—the clique—in as much as they, with the cunning of fiends, administered to you a sop for your amusement, and gave you as you are told, a greater share in the representation than you had a right to receive, and far greater than, as "the hated English," you deserved. We know, you grumble because, as you inhabit a tract of country, comprising about six millions of English acres, you dare not send but ten members of Assembly; and have the hardihood to

Glorious confirmation of old news. The "Missiskoui Standard" is, in politics, the "Standard of Missiskoui."

Heaven and Earth were moved by the Township-haters, previous to the 16th, to collect individuals residing in this county together, for the purpose of hearing tidings of the destiny, which the French intend for the Townships. Prospects of getting the Missiskoui people to favour them looking bad, they had recourse to the United States, whom they vilify so much, and also to Stanstead County, Shefford County and the Seigniories, from which last we shall leave it to Mr. Papineau to state the number. Constitutionalists from many quarters attended in order to hear the speeches, and carry their neighbours warning of the poison and administer the antidote.

We have not heard the resolutions but we are glad that the Constitutionalists

determined from the beginning not to interfere. As it was, the number of Constitutionalists present, from the above motive, far exceeded that of those who intended to favor the Township-haters. The *Vindicator* cannot deny this. We are glad of this meeting; we are proud of it. It has done more good to the cause of the Townships, than we could have ventured to prophesy.

Mr. Papineau explained to them his designs; he was honest we are told, for he gave from his own mouth, what we have all along imputed to him in the Standard. This was admirable; our Township folks like facts. He is to abolish the Tenures Act and the B. A. L. C. Act. It was a capital joke to tell the Township people, "right before them," that he was to take their farms from them, and turn their lands into Seigniories. We shall wait until we see the "official account" before making further observations. But the concluding joke was decidedly the best. The Frenchman proposed his "four shillings in advance," or "otherwise penny a week" subscription. It was too bad in his Excellency to drive him to this. The refusal of the 18,000 pounds has sent him all over the country collecting coppers; it would be no expensive affair, we know, to double, from our own pocket, the amount, that he will collect in Mississkoui. Papineau, in levying these four shillings on the Radicals, did quite right, and, as the organ of the County of Mississkoui, we tender him thanks. Why did you not double the tax! do it yet, men who pay no taxes, don't live happily; besides you ought to tax those, who grumble because they don't pay taxes. Englishmen are Englishmen all the world over. Poor John Bull, at home, grumbles because he pays so much, and here he grumbles because he pays nothing. Mr. Papineau, we are henceforth your humble servant! You know that an Englishman is a taxable animal. It is his nature to be always paying. But the cream of the joke is, that you should tax your own folks. This is an error in Generalship; you should quarter on the enemy; tax the Constitutionalists; but no! (we applaud your generosity,) that would be tormenting us before our time. We shall have it when you are Speaker of the Legislative Council, and the Editor of the Standard is Governor-in-Chief. What glorious days will not *la patrie* then see. After all it was a great "mistake" to lay money upon your protégés of the Townships. You have set them about inquiring what they pay their money for. This step should have been avoided, but you didn't know us sufficiently. It was a *faux pas*, for the people who were inclined to be friendly to you, now call you and Dr. O'Callaghan, anything but gentlemen. Do have the ineffable goodness, to acquaint us, when you intend us the honor of a second visit; and we shall promise you an audience of 2000 Constitutionalists, and if you would condescend to make a stay among us, for some time, we shall warrant to you *Johnny* cake and *pumpkin pie-and libertum*—as the farmers say when salting their cattle. Augh, boisteration! why did you say that you were to abolish the Tenures Act, and why did you abuse "Americans who come into this Province, and are raised to offices, to the exclusion of the children of the soil?" Why did you do it! Lord love you, we are almost all Americans here, and some of those who, by their talents have "raised" themselves "to offices," and now honorably fill these offices, are natives of the Townships, the relatives of the very people you "had the honor to address."

We shall assist you in your endeavors to enlighten the people concerning the "Tenures Act."

From the Quebec Mercury.

The Earl of Gosford, who has been spoken of as one of the persons likely to be selected for this Government, or as one of the Commissioners to be sent to Lower Canada, is an Irish Earl and one of the Representative Lords. The family was originally from Haddington in Scotland, but the founder, Archibald Acheson, Esq., having obtained a large grant of land in Antrim, came to Ireland in 1611, and in the following year obtained another grant in the County of Cavan. In 1628 he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and obtained a tract of land in that Province. The title and Irish estates descended in the family to Sir Archibald, the sixth Baronet, who in 1776, was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, as Baron Gosford of Market Hill, in the County of Armagh, and in 1785 was advanced to the dignity of Viscount, which title descended to his son, Arthur, who was created Earl of Gosford in 1806. Archibald, the present Peer, is the second Earl, and succeeded to his father's honours in January, 1807: he is

Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Armagh, and was lately Colonel of his Militia, which he resigned in favour of his son, Viscount Acheson, who is one of the members for the County. The Earl of Gosford has four daughters. His principles are liberal, both in politics and religion. He has exerted himself in putting down Orange Lodges and Societies in this county.

Lord Farnham, who is also spoken of for Canada, is another Irish Peer,—and in 1823, being then John Maxwell Barry, Esq., he succeeded to the Barony on the death of his first cousin the Earl of Farnham, with whom the Earldom and Viscountcy expired. Lord Farnham has no family. He is a high Tory in his principles, an ultra Churchman, and a great promoter of proselytism to the Protestant church.—The appointment of Lord Farnham to office, under the present Ministry, we consider extremely improbable; unless, indeed, it was intended as a political experiment to try the effect which would be produced by mixing two such opposite political characters in the same commission. Perhaps it is expected that the result will be like the mixing of an acid with an alkali in chemistry, and that when the effervescence of their encounter subsides, a neutral salt will be produced: but we confess that as Canada is just now in a precarious state we had rather our curiosity should not be gratified in seeing such a political experiment actually put into operation. The vessel might probably burst during the effervescence.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton, Wednesday, June 24.—A message was received from the Lieutenant Governor requiring the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, Mr. Speaker addressed His Excellency:

"May it please Your Excellency, "The Assembly, with an anxious desire to quiet the agitation and discontent which the determination of His Majesty to collect the Quit Rents has occasioned throughout the Province, have passed a Bill for confirming and extinguishing these Rents. This is a measure which cannot fail of producing the happiest result, and will be hailed with joy by the People of the Province.

"I now present to Your Excellency, on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Assembly, "A Bill for Commuting His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New-Brunswick," to which I pray Your Excellency's assent, and I earnestly hope that it will prove acceptable to our most Gracious Sovereign, and become a law of our land."

"The Assembly have also passed

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province.

"A Bill to provide for opening and repairing Roads, and erecting Bridges throughout the Province; and

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the public Revenue for the services therein mentioned."

His Excellency having given his assent to the several Bills, closed the Session with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"In releasing you from further attendance at the present Session, I must express to you my great satisfaction, at your having so promptly responded to the wants and wishes of the Country. The result of your deliberations on the subject of the Quit Rents, will be hailed with congratulation by every well-wisher to the prosperity of the Province, and I have most confident expectation that it will prove entirely acceptable to His Majesty's Government.

"I am persuaded that, on your return to your respective homes, you will continue to cultivate those sentiments of loyalty to our most Gracious Sovereign, of attachment to the Parent State, and of respect and affection for our Provincial Institutions, and which alone under the blessing of Providence can insure its future peace and welfare.

In alluding to the alleged interview between Dan O'Connell, "the Liberator," and Mr. Walker, of Montreal, we forgot to state that the great man was declared guilty of the disclosure of a confidential interview. What reason had this "Liberator" to disclose to a known opponent the language and opinions of Mr. Walker, who had addressed him in his character of Member of the English Commons, solemnly called to sit in judgment on the rights and liberties of Mr. Walker's constituents, who are subjects of the British Empire? What sense of propriety or even decency was there in his pertinacity and bombast? Can such a man be a friend to justice and to the rational examination of the rights of the subject? Or can he be any thing but the blind and impassioned partizan, into whose mind nothing but prejudice and passion enter? As to the other agent in this affair, the publication and the compromise of O'Connell are in keeping with what is already known of him; but we did not think of O'Connell that he was such a shallow presumptuous blusterer—so nearly akin to our *somnites*.—Quebec Gazette.

Mr. Albert Smith, one of the Commissioners for the projected Railroad from Portland to the frontier of this province, arrived here yesterday from Montreal, and, we believe, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief this morning. We fear that Mr. Smith has come at

an inauspicious moment, the unsettled state of the public affairs in the province hold out little prospect of Legislative encouragement, and unless the undertaking of our neighbors is supported by the exertions of the individuals who are most interested in the success of the work, his mission is not likely to succeed. It is, however, obviously the interest of the mercantile class, and indeed of the citizens of Quebec generally, to endeavor to open some new channel which may revive and extend the commerce of the place. A Railroad from Portland to Point Levis, would open a new country, and afford a new market to our merchants and traders. The advance therefore of our neighbors ought to be warmly hailed, and met in the same spirit of enterprise in which it is made; for though it may not at present succeed to the full extent, we will hope that it may prove the means of some improvement being made in the roads to the province line, and even a good road, leading directly from the St. Lawrence opposite to Quebec to Portland, would prove an incalculable advantage to this city. —*Quebec Mer.*

We beg leave to direct the attention of the travelling public, to the St. Johns Hotel, lately re-opened by Mrs. J. E. Watson. The general arrangement of this Establishment—(we speak from personal observation)—the comfort and convenience of the lodging rooms and other apartments, and the admirable manner in which the whole business of the House is conducted, are such as will receive the approbation of the most refined; and must acquire for it a reputation equal to that of any House in this part of the country.—*Platts. Repub.*

A criminal cause, hitherto unparalleled in the annals of Germany, has just been brought to an issue by the court of Assize at Mentz. Two women, Catherine Renner, and Margaret Joeger, her servant, were accused, the latter of poisoning eight persons, viz., her uncle, in May, 1825; her mother, 68 years of age, in 1830; her husband, in 1831, and three of her own daughters; and, finally, in 1833, the husband of the other prisoner, who was her accomplice. All these crimes were committed with so much address, that not one of the first seven deaths excited suspicion, and the last could not have been legally proved, if the perpetrator had not, in a fit of melancholy, acknowledged the commission of the crimes, in consequence of a phantom having appeared, urging her to make a confession. The prisoners were condemned to death.

S U M M A R Y.

The French Chamber of Peers have adjourned sine die, without completing the trial of the conspirators. This is a defeat to Government, and a proper defeat for persisting in the prosecution for political offences, and taking the cases out of the ordinary local tribunals, and giving to them the importance of great state trials. Nothing of course, has been done with the indemnity Treaty. When tranquillity is restored, the Chamber of Peers will no doubt reassemble and take up the subject. It is, however, doubted by some whether the Chamber has not adjourned indefinitely.

Affair of honor.—We are sorry to say that a hostile meeting took place on Tuesday last, at St. Regis, between Alexander M'Lean, Esq., Treasurer of this District, and Donald M'Donnell, Esq., M. P. P. for the county of Stormont. The affair originated in a letter from the former gentleman to Mr. M'Donnell, through this paper of the 3d instant, respecting the district accounts. After an exchange of shots, which we are happy to say proved ineffectual, their friends interfered and the parties left the ground well satisfied.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The National mentions that several protests by members of the National Guard against mounting guard at the Luxembourg during the State trials are in course of signature. Amongst them is one signed by 109 of the 3d battalion of the 11th Legion. The Journal du Commerce asserts that the number of Peers who have threatened to withdraw themselves in case the Court should persist in the trial of the prisoners who are not present, already amounts to 41.

We learn that Albert Smith, Esq., and Colonel Greene, both Agents from the State of Maine, to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and the citizens of Quebec, had an audience this morning at the Castle of St. Lewis. The portion of the proposed Railroad is much more difficult of construction on the American territory than it would be on ours, which is nearly a complete level.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Hay sold in St. John, N. B. last week, for £12 10 per ton—this is pretty well, in a province where nature seems to have formed for growing grass, and within half a day's sail of another just like it.—*Nov. Scotian* 20th June.

Pilots.—A sea has lately sprung up in Germany, who call themselves Pilots; and whose piety is principally demonstrated by their tying on artificial wings, climbing trees, and trying to fly to heaven!

The plague is raging dreadfully in Egypt. At Alexandria the deaths were 300 or 400 daily; at Cairo still worse. At Fuau out of 19,000 persons attacked by the disease, only 500 survived.—*King Herald.*

The last number of the Westminster Review estimates the tea consumption of the European and American nations at 65,000,000 pounds, the value of which in China is 4,000,000.

Lalanne, confined for forgery, has been released by order of his Excellency.—*L'Ami du Peuple.*

The Inquisition.—It has been lately formally announced by the President of the Spanish Council of Ministers that the Inquisition in Spain is suppressed, and every friend of mankind and votary of true piety will fervently pray that it may never be revived.

In a late trotting match in Scotland, for 500 guineas, the mare of Mr. Lockhart, of Glasgow, accomplished 31 miles in two hours four min. and a half.

The Three Rivers Races will take place on Thursday the 30th, and Friday, the 31st of July next.

Legitimacy Reform.—Beginning at the foundation—at woman—the source of every thing. The ladies of Peterboro', N. Y., and Atkinson, (Maine) have formed in each town an anti-corset society—

Entering into a pledge
Their bodies not to wedge,
Nor cramp nor compress
Within a tight-laced dress.

In Peterboro' only three exquisites held out and refused to sign.

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, June 23, 1835.

11—tf.

CASH paid for seal skins, by
L. & A. KEMP.
Freighsburg, April 30th, 1835.

4

M A R R I E D,

On the 11th inst., at Rouse Point, in the State of New York, before the Worshipful Judge Wood, Mr. J. T. Fleming of Albion, to Miss Martha E. Young, of Christie's Manor; L. C.

D I E D,

At Caldwell's Manor, on the 5th inst., suddenly, Mr. Bartholomew Vosburg.

F O R S A L E,

A SMALL FARM, consisting of twenty-five acres of first rate land for grain or grass, well watered and under good improvement, with a good Framed House thereon. Said Farm is situated about five miles East of this Village, in the Seigniory of St. Armand. For further particulars enquire of W. R. SEARLE. Freighsburg, July 21, 1835. 15—tf.

Successions of the late James Kimball and Martha Chamberlin, their wife, deceased.

N O T I C E.

ALL persons who pretend any claim to the said successions are hereby requested to make the same known at the office of the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof; and all who are indebted to the said successions to make payment without delay, to Fernando Cortez Kimball, in Dunham, Tutor to the minor children of the said deceased.

L. LALANNE, N. P.

Freighsburg, 19th May, 1835. 6 12w

After the 15th proximo, creditors may ascertain the measure of solvency of said succession at said office.

L. L.

W O O L L E N F A C T O R Y, 1500

F A C T O R Y.
T HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

W O O L L E N F A C T O R Y, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement; made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 300 lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 15 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom C A R D I N G & C L O T H - D R E S S I N G will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Freighsburg, is authorized to receive receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf.



N O T I C E.

T HE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase lands, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec.
DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne.
ICHABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead.
DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford.
Montreal, July 20, 1834.

10—tf.

B O O K S A N D B O O K B I N D I N G !

T HE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. Cash paid for rags.

JAMES RUSSELL, St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13—tf.

NOTICE.

T HE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

T A I L O R I N G B U S I N E S S,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, to need no further recommendation.

Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD.

11—tf.

SMITH'S C H E A P S T O R E.

T HE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening one of the most general and complete assortments of

G O O

P O E T R Y.

F E M A L E F A I T H.

BY MISS L. E. LANDON.

She loved you when the sunny light
Of bliss was on your brow;
That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,
And yet—she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone
Touched every heart to thrill;
The sweetness of that tongue is gone,
And yet she loves you still.

She loved you when you proudly stopt,
The gayest of the gay;
That pride the blight of time has swept,
Unlike her love, away.

She loved you when your home and heart
Of fortune's smile could boast;
She saw that smile decay—depart—
And then she loved you most.

Oh, such the generous faith that grows
In woman's gentle breast;
'Tis like that star that stays and glows
Alone in night's dark vast:

That stays because each other ray
Has left the lonely shore;
And that the wanderer on his way
Then wants her light the more.

T H E S U P R E M E P O W E R.

(From an eloquent article in the North American Review.)

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

It has been as beautifully as truly said, that the 'undevout astronomer is mad.' The same remark might with equal force and justice be applied to the undevout geologist. Of all the absurdities ever started, none more extravagant can be named than that the grand and far reaching researches and discoveries of geology are hostile to the spirit of religion. They seem to us, on the very contrary, to lead the enquirer step by step, into the more immediate presence of tremendous Power, which could alone produce and can alone account for the primitive convulsions of the globe, of which the proofs are graven in eternal characters, on the side of its bare and cloud piercing mountains, or are wrought into the very substance of the strata that compose its surface, and which are also day by day, and hour by hour, at work, to feed the fires of the volcano, to pour forth its molten tide, or to compound the salubrious elements of the mineral fountains, which spring in a thousand valleys. In gazing at the starry heavens, all glorious as they are, we sink under the awe of their magnitude, the mystery of their secret and reciprocal influences, the bewildering conceptions of their distances....Sense and science are at war.

The sparkling gems, that glitter on the brow of night, is converted by science into a mighty orb, the source of light and heat, the centre of attraction, the sun of a system like our own. The beautiful planet, which lingers in the western sky, when the sun has gone down, or heralds the approach of morning—whose mild and lovely beams seem to shed a spirit of tranquillity, not unmixed with sadness, nor far removed from devotion, into the very heart of him who wanders forth in solitude to behold it—is in the contemplation of science, a cloud wrapt sphere; a world of rugged mountains and stormy deeps. We study, we reason, we calculate. We climb the giddy scaffold of induction up to the very stars. We borrow the wings of the boldest analysis and flee to the uppermost parts of creation and then shutting our eyes on the radiant points that twinkle in the vault of night, the well instructed mind sees opening before it, in mental vision, the stupendous mechanism of the heavens. Its planets swell into worlds. Its crowded stars recede, expand, become central suns and we hear the rush of the mighty orbs that circle round them.

The bands of Orion are loosed, and the sparkling rays, which cross each other on his belt, are resolved in floods of light, streaming from system to system, across the illimitable pathway of the other heavens. The conclusions which we reach, are impressively grand and sublime; the imagination sinks under them: the truth is too vast, too remote from the premises, from which it is deduced: and man, poor frail man, sinks back to the earth, and sighs to worship again, with the innocence of a child or Chaldean shepherd, the quiet and beautiful stars, as he sees them in the simplicity of sense.

But in the province of geology, there are some subjects, in which the senses seem, as it were, led into the laboratory of divine power. Let a man fix his eyes upon one of the marble columns in the capitol at Washington. He sees there a condition of the earth's surface, when the pebbles of every size, and form, and material, which compose this singular species of stone, were held suspended in the medium in which they are now imbedded, then a liquid sea of marble, which has hardened into the solid, lustrous and variegated mass before his eye, in the very substance of which he beholds the record of a convulsion of the globe.

Let him go and stand upon the sides of the crater of Vesuvius, in the ordinary state of its eruptions, and contemplate the glazy stream of molten rocks, that oozes quietly at its feet, encasing the surface of the mountain as it cools with a most black and stygian crust, or lighting up its sides at night with streaks of lurid fire. Let him consider the volcanic island, which arose a few years since in the neighborhood of Malta, spouting flames from the depths of the sea;—or accompany one of our own navigators from Nantucket to the Antarctic ocean, who finding the centre of a small island, to which he was in the habit of resorting, sunk in the interval of two of his voyages,

sailed through an opening in its sides where the ocean found its way, and moored his ship in the smouldering crater of a recently extinguished volcano.

D A N G E R O F K E E P I N G B A D C O M P A N Y.—The danger of keeping bad company arises principally from our aptness to imitate and catch the manners and sentiments of others: in our earliest youth the contagion of manners is observable; in the boy yet incapable of having any learning instilled into him, we easily discover from his first actions, and rude attempts at language, the kind of persons with whom he has associated;—we see the early spring of education, or the first wild shoots of rusticity; as he enters farther into life, his behaviour and conversation take their cast from the company he keeps; observe the peasant and the man of education; the difference is striking; yet God hath bestowed equal talents upon each; the only difference is, that they have been placed in different scenes of life, and have intercourse with persons of different stations.

Manners, and behaviour, are not more easily caught, than opinions and principles; in childhood and in youth, we naturally adopt the sentiments of those about us; as we advance in life, how few of us think for ourselves? how many of us are satisfied with taking our opinions at second hand?

The great power of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company; however shocked we may be at the approach of vice, the shocking appearances vanish upon an intimacy therewith; custom renders the most distinguished objects familiar to our view; indeed this is a kind of provision of nature, to render labor and danger, which are the lot of man, more easy to him; the raw soldier, who trembles at the first encounter, becomes fearless in a few campaigns. Habit renders dangers familiar.

But habit, which is intended for our good, may like other kind appointments of nature, be converted into mischief; the well disposed youth, entering first into bad company, is shocked at what he sees, and what he hears; the principles which he had imbibed ring in his ears an alarming lesson against the wickedness of his companions; but alas! this sensibility is of short continuance: the next jovial meeting makes the horrid picture of yesterday more easily endured; virtue is soon thought a severe rule, and restraint inconvenient. A few pangs of conscience now and then whisper to him that he once had better thoughts; but even these by degrees die away, and he who at first was shocked at the appearance of vice, is formed by custom into a profligate leader of vicious pleasures. So careful should we oppose the first approaches to sin; vigilantly should we guard against so insidious an enemy.—*Shepherd of the Valley.*

T H E C R I M E O F P O I S O N I N G.—The French chemists make the following proposition, in order to render less frequent the crime of poisoning, and put on their guard those who may be marked out as the victims of revenge, jealousy, or the like. From 1824 to 1832 the number of individuals accused of poisoning was 273, and it appeared that in many instances the intended victims had been saved by the bad taste communicated to the food by the poisonous substance. It is therefore, recommended that it should be rendered compulsory to colour or give a flavour to all poisonous substances which would not be deteriorated by the admixture. For the latter purposes also have been suggested, and of this many English as well as French chemists have approved. It has also been recommended to scent all poisons with the same odour—musk for instance.

A V O L U M I N O U S C A S E.—The *Police Gazette* of the kingdom of Saxony has the following article:—"The Oschatz Band:—The public is aware that a band of murderers, robbers, and thieves, remarkable for the number of individuals belonging to it, has long been confined in the prisons at Oschatz. There were no fewer than 96 persons in prison on this account. What a Herculean task for the officers engaged in the investigation! It was, therefore, no wonder that the documents in the cause, and which were sent to Leipsic for the sentence to be passed, had accumulated to the almost unparalleled quantity of three hundred and forty-three volumes, and it cannot excite surprise that the cost of looking over the documents and drawing up the sentence amounted to 841 dollars. The sentence was published on the 16th and 17th of last month, by which four of the criminals were ordered to be broken on the wheel, and two to be beheaded. The remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms, from ten years to six months. Among them were 29 women, but few of whom were condemned to severe punishment."

In one department of the United States habitual drunkenness has been medically treated as a species of madness, and that with the most successful result to the individual. This description of maniac, having been taken in a paroxysm, has been caught, conveyed to an hospital, blistered, his head shaved, and the whole artillery of medicine let loose upon him, so as to require no repetition.

Imitation China Ink.—Dissolve six parts of isinglass in twice the weight of boiling water, and one part of Spanish liquorice in two parts of water. Mix the two solutions while warm, and incorporate them, by a little at a time, with one part of the finest ivory black, using a spatula for the

purpose. When the mixture has been perfectly made, heat it in a water bath till the water is nearly evaporated; it will then form a paste to which any desired form may be given, by moulding it as usual. The color and goodness of this ink, will bear a comparison with the best China or India Ink.

T H E S H A R K ' S P I L O T.—The shark is found to be wary in taking the bait when unaccompanied by pilot-fish. This is a beautiful fish, and is seen only in attendance upon the shark. First approaching the bait set from a ship it returns as if to give notice, when immediately after the shark approaches and seizes it. After the shark is hooked the pilot-fish still swim about, and for some time after he has been hauled on deck, they then swim very near the surface of the water, and may be taken with a basket from the chains of the ship.

N O T B A D.—Bob Short told us a story a short time ago, that, if none of the newest, is none of the worst, and here it is:—

As a loving couple were about receiving licence by the clergyman lawfully to "fall together by the ears," as Biondella hath it, and were billing and cooing for the last time, of course, the gentleman, just before the ceremony, interrupted his fair partner with the following unexpected address:—"Mary, during our courtship, I have told you most of my mind, but not all my mind. When we are married I shall insist upon three things." "What are they?" asked the astonished lady. "In the first place," says he, "I shall lie alone; secondly, I shall eat alone; and lastly, I shall find fault when there is no occasion. Can you submit to these conditions?" "O yes sir very easily," she replied, "for if you lie alone I shall not; if you eat alone, I shall eat first; and as to your finding fault without occasion that, I think, may be prevented, for I will take care that you shall never want occasion."

Snuffers.—A gentleman travelling in the interior of Brazil put up for a night at a farm-house, furnished in the primitive style of the country; but on the table, in company with a long tallow candle, were placed a handsome pair of plated snuffers and its stand, which he had received as a present from Rio de Janeiro. "What conveniences you invent in Europe!" said the Brazilian to his guest; "before I received this pretty present, I used, after taking off the candle-snuff to throw it about the floor, or perchance, on the bench where I was sitting, or over my clothes—but now, mark the difference!" So saying, he pinched off the long snuff between his thumb and finger, put it carefully into the snuffers, and closed them up with a look of triumph at his highly amused spectator.

N E W S T O R E

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. S M I T H,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombezettes; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. & Nap. changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Caffico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies summer dresses; Jaconett, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mall do, bob. Lace and Footing, lining Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barage, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do., silk, gauze, crape, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk'fs; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do., rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'dfs, fig'd do., Nankeens, Dia- per, Ticking, Pelise, Wadding, Straw and Durable Bonnets White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do., at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calfskins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel nails and glass scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, pointed forks, rakes, knives and iron, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Brittanai & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do., black printed tea, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyacinth, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; splices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do., 50 bars. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber

Mississipi Bay, June 2, 1835.

T H E S U P R E M E P O W E R.

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract for

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND 18 inch SHINGLE, to be delivered at Mississipi Bay, between this period and the end of the year 1836. Ample security will be required for the due performance, in which case the one fourth part of the purchase money will be paid in advance.

J. GLENNON.

Montreal, May, 1835.

43m

M. V. BINGHAM.

St. Armand, May 22, 1835.

43m

PROSPECTUS.

MONEY IS POWER.

UNDER this title the Subscriber proposes to

publish a book on BANKING, dedicated to the intelligent and reflecting portion of the

community, which shall convey to the Canadian

public, in a condensed form, every necessary in-

formation on this deservedly engrossing subject.—

As the Author is, and has ever been, a steadfast

friend of Banking Institutions, it will be with him

a principal object, in as far as in him lies, to im-

part to his readers just idea of their importance

to the prosperity of Commercial and Agricultural

communities, that in considering controversial

discussions the enquiring mind may become pre-

pared to separate the wheat from the chaff,—the

gold from the dross.

To this end it is his intention to notice some

of the most popular works deprecatory of Banking,

which by their ingenuity and plausibility have in-

juriously prejudiced the unreflecting against a

Paper Currency. Among these we reckon, pre-

minent for mischief, Cobett's "Paper against

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